

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1802.

[NO. 027.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and

ALSO.

A variety of DRY GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicoes,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Hathicks, Bedticks,
Yearnaught, Oznaburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Mullin and Muslin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings,
THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
November 19.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY.

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
forted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Carbrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 19. Vendue Master.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having com-
menced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. George N. Lyles, on Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, DRY GOODS, JAPANED WARE and GROCERIES, and daily expect a complete assortment of CASTINGS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON & CO.
N. B. They will also transact business on commission, and take the liberty of acquainting those who may favour them with their confidence, that they will endeavour to merit the trust reposed in them, by a faithful attention to their interest.

Nov. 23.

Just received and for Sale, by the Sub-
scriber,
100 boxes fresh RAISINS,
15 quarters casks Sherry WINE
of an excellent quality.

JAMES PATTON.

Dec. 16.

Public Vendue.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to
the Subscribers, will be sold, on the 24th
day of this present month, at 3 o'clock,
P. M. on the Premises,

The frame HOUSE situated
on King street near the corner of Columbus
street, at present occupied by John and
Samuel Leard, subject to a ground rent of
£. 20 per annum. Terms of payment
Cash.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Dec. 3. d^o

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occu-
pied for sometime past, situated on Prince
street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is no
stand in town more eligible or better cal-
culated for carrying on an extensive wet
or dry Good Business. The Cellar per-
fectly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—
Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stored
upon the Premises without any incon-
venience to the occupant. For terms ap-
ply to

WILLIAM CXLEY.

December 7. d^o

NOTICE.

A LEGIONARY Court of Inquiry
of the Second Legion of Militia of the
District of Columbia, for the assess-
ment of fines on the delinquent officers of
the said Legion, and for the remission of
fines improperly imposed by the Battalion
Courts of Inquiry, and for exempting such
persons from Militia duty as are enti-
tled to exemption, will be held at the
Court House in the town of Alexandria,
on Monday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock,
A. M. where all those having excuses to
offer are notified to attend.

JOHN HOOFF, Clerk.

Dec. 9. d^o

FOR SALE,

On the 3d day of January next, if
fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mr.
Anderson's Mill on Dogue run in the
county of Fairfax, the residue of the
personal estate of the late General George
Washington, yet unsold,

CONSISTING OF

Forty-five MULES, upwards of thirty
OXEN, and a variety of plantation uten-
sils, Waggon, Carts, Blacksmith's Tools,
&c. Six months credit will be allowed,
the purchaser giving bond with approved
Sureties.

At the same time will be hired, during the
life of Mrs. FRENCH,

Forty or Fifty NEGROES.

The Executors will let, for the term of one
two or three years,

A THREE STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

In the city of Washington, situated
near the capitol, and adjoining the house
now occupied by General Dearborn.—
The tenant to be at liberty to erect upon
the premises, such necessary and permanent
houses and improvements as he may
think proper, provided the value thereof
does not exceed one year's rent, from which
it will be deducted. For terms apply to
Mr. Richard Forrest, in the city of Wash-
ington, or to Lawrence Lewis of Fairfax
county.

THE EXECUTORS.

December 6. d^o

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Has received by the Brutes, from Liver-
pool, an assortment of
F A L L G O O D S.

He has also on hand,
A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liver-
pool fine Salt, bottled London Brow-
nout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old,
Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing
Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.

Oct. 15. d^o

Just Received,

And for Sale at THOMAS PATTEN'S
Vendue Store, at the corner of King &
Union Streets, a handsome assortment of
MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

3 large handsome Sideboards,

1 small do. do.

1 Scruoire and Book Case,

1 large sett Dining Tables,

2 pair Card Tables,

2 ladies' Scruoiries,

2 Stand Tables,

1 Breakfast do.

8 Quarter do.

2 Wash Stands.

Nov. 1. d^o

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from Lon-
don, an extensive Assortment of
F A L L G O O D S,

Which will be offered for Sale immedi-
ately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,
Seven pipes and 18 hds. genuine old
Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d^o

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton &
James Dykes having expired—those
indebted to said concern are requested to
make payment and those having claims are
desired to bring them forward for settle-
ment.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subcriber at the
Warehouse which the above concern oc-
cupied,

10 Hds of ALLUM,
of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt.
each.

Also Wanted to purchase for cash, a
few thousand bushels of WHEAT, and
ninetieth shares of Columbia bank stock.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22. d^o

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a considerable addition
to their assortment per the Industry, capt.
M'Kenzie, from London.

Nov. 2. d^o

Just received and for SALE or barter
for FLOUR or TOBACCO, by
Thomas L. Washington & Co.

Four pipes of four & an half years old

LONDON MARKET

MADEIRA WINE.

December 8. d^o

For SALE, by
W. HARTSHORNE,
Two pipes London market

Madeira WINE, four years old.

12th Mo. 7th, 1802. d^o

MRS. WILSON

Respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Alexandria, and others, that she
has taken the house adjoining to Col. Gil-
pin's, on King street, where she will take
a few gentlemen as boarders, by the week,
month or year, on reasonable terms.

Nov. 22. eow 3

COTTON & STEWART

Have just received a large and general as-
sortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicine,

Which they offer wholesale or retail to
the public at very reduced prices.

KENNETH MATHESON.

Has removed to the store lately occupied by
Mr. James Porter, and has
for Sale.

25 Hds. first quality Barbadoes

Sugar.

10 Pipes Holland Gin, of a superior qua-

lity.

A few Puncheons 4th and 5th proof Ja-

maica Spirits.

N. B. Maryland Tobacco & Flour

purchased.

Dec. 17. d^o

I have just received, six pipes of

London particular MADEIRA

Five years old, and is now offered for

Sale, by

W. HODGSON.

Dec. 17. d^o

From a late London paper.

THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
THROUGH THE
UNITED STATES OF NORTH A-
MERICA.
TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

The territory of Columbia is an advantageous portion of land, ceded to the United States by the states of Virginia and Maryland, for the purpose of building a metropolis in the heart of the center of the Union. This city which is now erecting, is called Washington, in honour of the memory of that excellent man, who by his valour and his consummate prudence, established an infant nation; that, in its quick advances to maturity, amazes and affrights the observers in the old world, with its expanding beauties and colossal magnitude.

The Federal City is judiciously laid out between the forks of the Potomack river. It was called into action at the commencement of this century by the united voice of a regenerated and aspiring empire; not like a Babylon, or Persepolis, or Thebes, or Palmyra, for the gloomy purposes of idolatry and despotism; to consecrate a tyrant and a legitimate evil, but to form the head-quarters of national liberty, where man may act with the according dignity of his nature, and disseminate love to all who are virtuous, and protection to those who have been beaten down by oppression.

This city stands in latitude 38° 53' N. extending nearly four miles upon the Potomack and the eastern branch of that river, including a tract of territory exceeded by none in America for salubrity, convenience, and beauty: the land is variegated by gradual and gentle swellings, forming a sufficient descent for rain water: within the limits are a great number of excellent springs. The waters of Reedy Branch, and Tyber Creek, may be conveyed to the President's house. The source of Tiber Creek is elevated about 236 feet above the level of the tide, in the said creek. The perpendicular height of the ground on which the capital stands is 78 feet above the level of the tide, the water may therefore be conveyed to the capital. The eastern branch of the Potomack is one of the safest and most commodious harbors in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth, while the channel lies close along the bank adjoining the city. The situation of this metropolis is upon the great post road, equidistant from the northern and southern extremes of the union, and nearly so from the Atlantic and Pittsburgh, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a trading country, perhaps the richest, and commanding the most extensive internal resources of any in America. The plan of this city appears to contain some important improvements upon that of the best planned cities in the world; combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, grand and picturesque prospects, magnificence, ample room, and what is imperiously necessary, in the construction of all towns in America, a free circulation of the air. The positions of the different public edifices and those arranged for the several squares & areas of different shapes, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, susceptible of such future amendment as may be found necessary for use or ornament. The capital is situated on an eminence, towering above, and commanding a view of every part of the projected seat of government, and of a considerable portion of the adjoining country. To the eastward and northward the fenses are charmed with a display of the cultivated plains and valleys of Maryland; and to the southward, and westward, with the purple hills of Virginia, whose slopes are washed and adorned with the waves of the Potowmack.

I am very solicitous that this building should be as august as it is possible to make it. As all our ideas have a relative connection, I have no doubt but that sublime emotion, which is termed greatness of soul, may be in some sort, inspired by the contemplation of grand objects. Although the Magi would be unquestionably as wise in a hovel as in a temple, yet the popular reverence towards them would be increased by associating correspondent figures and symbols, calculated to excite admiration.

This attention to public edifices is necessary in all nations; but particularly in a young knot of provinces, where the character is to be formed and assimilated and ameliorated, by the captivities of art, and the influence of magnanimous example. An embassy from the legations of the interior might be more advantageously conducted in a mazy structure than a private chamber; the prospect of what is greater than ourselves induces ambition in a friend and oblique in a foe. It is practicable to uplift the national sentiment by national ornament.

The luxuriance of nature in this selected district, is most admirably calculated for the furtherance of such vast and splendid designs.—Lines or avenues of direct communication have been devised to connect the most distant objects. These transverse avenues, or diagonal streets, are laid out with great skill, to facilitate the communication throughout the city. North and South lines, intersected by others, running due east and west, make the distribution of the city into streets, squares, &c. and those lines have been so ordered as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues. The grand or leading streets are from 130 to 160 feet wide, with foot ways, planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. The lesser streets will be from 90 to 110 feet wide. In order to execute this plan, a true meridional line was drawn, by celestial observations, which passes through the area of the capitol. This line was crossed by another running due east and west: these lines were accurately measured, and made the basis on which the whole plan was designed and established. The lines were all executed by a transit instrument, and the acute angles determined by actual measurement, nothing being left to the uncertainty of the compass. By a unanimous vote of the first congress that sat in the capitol, it was ordered to erect a mausoleum of marble, in honour of the late General Washington. I shall presume to recommend it to the consideration of the government to cause fountains and sewers to be made in this city, which humane and politic proceed-

ing may be effected with great facility from the gentle declivities of the ground: Every thing tending to ablation, cleanliness, and perfection, cannot be too rigidly enforced in all populous establishments in America. Washington, or the Federal City, is separated from George Town, in Montgomery County, Maryland, in the West by Rock Creek: but that town is now involved in the territory of Columbia. It is 42 miles S. W. by S. from Baltimore, 376 from Passamaquoddy, in the district of Maine, 500 from Boston, 248 from New York, 144 from Philadelphia, 133 from Richmond, in Virginia, 232 from Halifax, in North Carolina, 630 from Charleston, South Carolina, and 794 from Savannah in Georgia.

FROM THE BALANCE.

Observations respecting the invitation of Mr. Jefferson to Thomas Paine to come over to America.

THE marked attention and the lofty encomiums, which Mr. Jefferson has bestowed on Thomas Paine have excited, in the public mind, mingled emotions of astonishment and indignation. One of the most malignant and spiteful among the assailants of the reputation of Washington is distinguished by the applauses and affectionately invited to the embraces of Washington's successor in office. To America—to Europe—to the world, it has been proclaimed, that this is the man whom Mr. Jefferson "delighteth to honour." One of the most foul and virulent among the blasphemers of Christ, that this or any other age has produced—one of the bitterest scoffers at the Faith and Hope, which every Christian holds dearer than life—one of the most unforunate of zealots for the subversion of that religion, to enjoy which & to transmit it to their posterity, many of our forefathers fled to this land, that was then a howling wilderness, and, by their patient endurance of unutterable hardships and dangers, laid the foundation of our extensive and flourishing empire, finally, one whose blasphemous writings overspread the land, like a mortal pestilence, have unhinged the principles, corrupted the hearts and blasted the hopes of thousands of the American youth, is publicly applauded by the first magistrate of our nation, and, with every mark of affectionate attachment is invited over to spend the residue of his life in this country.

Such are the motives which induced him to resume the sword, and to renew himself worthy of the Helvetian name, and of his brave ancestors. The loss of a young wife, whom he tenderly loved, had left a profound melancholy on his mind, which made him perhaps more eager to seek the perils of battle. Wary, loyal, brave attached, and possessing great coolness, in prosperity as well as in adversity, he became, in a short time, the favorite and the hope of the people.

From the bravery and skill with which Aloys Reding defended his country, when the French first invaded Switzerland, we

may judge what he is now capable of performing should they return. With a few hundred men he repeatedly routed a whole army; and was at last obliged to yield to terms only by the treachery of priests, and a constant diminution of his numbers.—Like Leonidas of old, waiting a certain & glorious end at the pass of Thermopylae; such was Reding at the head of his troops on the famous Heights of Morgarten. Upon this occasion he made the following remarkable speech to his soldiers, of which the authenticity is considered unquestionable:

"Brave comrades, beloved fellow citizens! The decisive moment is now arrived. Surrounded by enemies, and deserted by our friends, it only remains to know if we will courageously imitate the example formerly set by our ancestors at Morgarten. An almost certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire; we will not reproach him. Let us not impose upon each other at this solemn hour. I would rather have a hundred men on whom I could depend, than five hundred who, by flight, might occasion confusion, and, by a perfidious retreat, insult the brave men who would still defend themselves. As to myself, I promise not to abandon you even in the greatest danger. Death and no retreat. If you participate my resolution, let two men come out of your ranks, and swear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your promises."

The soldiers, leaning upon their arms, listened in silence, and with a religious awe, to the words of their chief; tears dropped down the cheeks of those manly warriors; and when Reding had done speaking, a thousand voices exclaimed, "We will partake your lot! we will never abandon you!" Then two men came out of each rank, and gave their hands to Reding, in token of fidelity in life and death. This treaty of alliance between the chief and his soldiers was sworn in open air, and in the face of Heaven; it bears marks of patriarchal manners, worthy of the golden age.

ESEBIUS.
This alludes to a lengthy address from Thomas Paine to the people of the United States at the City of Washington.

THE SWISS CHIEF.

As the affairs of the Swiss cantons are becoming every day more serious, it will not be uninteresting to the public to be better acquainted with the character of the person who is the leader of those brave men, who are now endeavoring to recover their liberties, and to free Switzerland from abject dependence on a foreign power.

Aloys Reding, the valiant chief of the independent cantons, studied the art of war in the service of Spain, in which he attained the rank of colonel. A short time previous to the revolution, he had retired into the solitary vales of his native country, and devoted his leisure to friendship, to the muses, and to the cultivation of his lands. He had long wished for an amelioration of the federal system, and that his country should enjoy useful and true liberty; but his heart revolted at the idea of a revolution effected by a foreign power, and at the still more abhorrent idea of seeing his country fall under the dominion of France.

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GENERAL MOREAU.

A private letter from Paris, dated Sept. 30, has the following facts:

"I suppose you think that Moreau and his victories are forgotten in France, because the name of that illustrious general appears so seldom in the public prints. You mistake; the name of that great man is written in every Frenchman's heart, and notwithstanding Moreau knows this, he does not assume the least consequence on that account. The same modesty that attended him in the field has not deserted him in his retirement, whither every discerning eye follows him. His retrement may be truly called the retreat of liberty. I mean rational liberty; for at his table every man speaks what he thinks, and it is there only, perhaps, that the sentiments of the enlightened few on political topics may be collected. His hospitality is unbounded. His table is always crowded with abundance, not with the delicacies of the season, but with plain wholesome viands, whilst temperance presides in the chair. Though his house is open to all, it is chiefly encircled by military men, of every rank and of every nation, many of whom have little more than their laurels to relate on.

"A few days since I dined at his country house, with a number of half-pay officers. I was not the only Englishman present. The conversation turned on the political state of France, and the conduct of the Chief Consul to many deserving officers, who literally wanted bread (for there are at present upwards of 6000 half-pay officers in Paris who are scarce enabled to live above want)—I do not recollect how the name of Moreau happened to be introduced into conversation, & the general wish of the company that he should be raised to some public situation that would enable him to do justice to the merit of those who pined in obscurity. It was easy to see that Moreau felt that this wish sprung from the heart. He declared, however, without any hesitation, that notwithstanding the sincere pleasure it would give him to be the instrument of diffusing the streams of public gratitude, he never would accept of any situation, however lucrative, or commanding in point of power, inconsistent with the freedom of the press and the personal safety of Frenchmen.

"This sentiment was instantly felt by the whole company; so that they instantly rose, like one man, and drank, with three times three, to "the liberty of the press and the personal freedom of the

French people sentiment on countenance on the evening.'

NEW.—The schooner from Fredericksburg cargo of whale oil, being sent out on Cape May plant; and w— All the crew man, named to Middlesex Vessel is total—only 64 barrels tobacco were caught a severe ill, was the seamen w— the schr. Vessel on to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.
Extract of a letter.

"This morning Roebuck, captain from Gibraltar, us, that on the battle took place at C—nally employed provisions and cruize. Wh— to the east, with fitting of six 7—o'clock. The

"When came out he met an Englishman, captain D. info to American vessel, two Swedish vessels, the Tripolitan cruiser. September the 1st applied to the Consul for permission to leave the port, and gave notice bell, who at 6 o'clock continued cruise to Algeciras. The Tripolitan the Emperor of Egypt by all the ch—ions, in order to blockade of the port. They were expected molested by the ground that the part of the United States rocco.

That the Cutter of 14 guns which was caused by playing with a gun exploded. This from an officer of Philadelphia, commandant.

"The Roebuck Francis Nixon, 2nd for Jamaica. John Molly, of Marb— Snow Polly, Grado, schr. John, B— ing for convoy. Nancies, Flemmings, Leghorn on the voyage.

Alexander

SATURDAY,

COMMUNIQUE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
IN this message of Mr. Jefferson, leaving his favorite position, leaving his position to conjecture; we in none of his objections to religion, providence, and cause to justify either. In respect to raffled by too much interest expressed by fiscal exhortation to the raffle, in consideration of the personal safety of Frenchmen.

French people." The impression of this sentiment on the heart was visible on every countenance throughout the remainder of the evening."

NEW-YORK, December 14.

The schooner Dorchester, Waite, bound from Fredericksburg to this port, with a cargo of wheat, flour, and tobacco, having been out three days, was driven ashore on Cape May about noon on the 5th instant; and went to pieces immediately. All the crew were preserved, except one man, named Chas. Herring, belonging to Middlesex county, in Virginia. The vessel is totally lost; and of the cargo only 64 barrels of flour and one hhd. tobacco were saved. The captain having caught a severe cold, and being dangerously ill, was left at Cape May. One of the seamen was brought to this port by the schr. Volunteer: the remainder went on to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.
Extract of a letter from New York, dated Dec. 13.

"This morning arrived here the schr. Roebuck, captain Dawson, in 52 days from Gibraltar. Capt. Dawson informs us, that on the 11th of October a great bustle took place on board the English squadron at Gibraltar—they were continually employed day and night, taking in provisions and water for a 6 month's cruise. When completed, they sailed up to the east, with a strong head wind, consisting of six 74's and a brig—their destination was unknown.

"When captain Dawson was coming out he met an English cutter with patches for Gibraltar. There had not, captain D. informs us, been convoy given to American vessels for 12 weeks. That two Swedish vessels had been taken off Cape Palos, the last of September by a Tripolitan cruiser. That on the 12th September the Tripolitans at Gibraltar, applied to the Governor, (Prince Edward) for permission to stop the frigate Adams from leaving the port, which he refused to do, and gave notice of it to captain Campbell, who at 6 o'clock, P. M., that day, got his frigate under way, and has since continued cruising between Gibraltar and Algiers. That on the 16th of October the Tripolitans obtained a passport from the Emperor of Morocco which was signed by all the Christian Consuls in his dominions, in order to obtain a release from blockade of the Tripolitan cruisers at Gibraltar. They were preparing for sea, and it was expected that they would not be molested by the American Squadron, on the ground that any hostile measures on the part of the American Squadron, would be a cause of a declaration of war against the United States by the Emperor of Morocco.

That on the 18th of Oct. an English Cutter of 14 guns, blew up at Gibraltar, which was caused by two boys carelessly playing with a candle, who unfortunately perished. This information was obtained from an officer of the ship Molly, of Philadelphia, condemned by the Spanish Government.

The Roebuck spoke Dec. 5 schooner Francis Nixon, 2 days from Philadelphia, for Jamaica. Left at Gibraltar, brig Molly, of Marblehead, for New York, Snow Polly, Graves, of Philadelphia, for do. schr. John, Birchmore, of Salem, waiting for convoy up the Straights; brig Nancy, Flemming, of N. York, for Naples; brig Syren, Patterson, sailed for Leghorn on the 15th inst. without convoy.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.

COMMUNICATION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE EXAMINED.

In this message (as in all the writings of Mr. Jefferson) we still find him pursuing his favorite system of equivocation, leaving his positions subject often entirely to conjecture; we must however remark, in contradiction to the general rule, that in none of his observations in regard to religion, providence and economy, do we find cause to justify his pretensions to either. In respect to our being "unembarrassed by too much regulation," and unoppressed by fiscal exactions," we attribute more to the rhapsody of a disordered and unsettled mind than to the deliberate and calm consideration of one whose duty it is to present a fair and ungranted state of the union to their legislature. If indeed it be

fact, that we are "unembarrassed by too much regulation," or "unoppressed by fiscal exactions," the citizens of the United States are by no means indebted to him, or his party for the benefit. They are unmeaning sentences, at least, made only to please the vulgar. In any point of view, unless indeed, he alluded to the abolition of the internal taxes, they cannot apply to his energies; even there his position is untenable; it is too well known that the act for repealing the same, has not been long enough in operation, to induce a belief in the most credulous and ignorant of his adherents, that these points were attained thereby.

The insidious blow aimed at the late administration when he observes that "our citizens manage their own affairs in their own way, and for their own use," discovers a depravity of mind, and vindictiveness of spirit not to be equalled.—In vain may we search the democratic dunghill of scraps and sweepings for a parallel; and it ill comports with the dignity of a President, to blow, from the foul-mouth trumpet of democracy, the self-created blast of self consequence. What measure of his administration has added to the privileges of the citizens, or tended to rescue their rights? Happy had it been for the community had he never abridged the one or infringed the other. To prove that he has done both the one & the other, we have only to recur to the removal from office of those who exercised the privilege of thinking differently from himself. We have only to recur to the rights of the judges, destroyed at the expence of the constitution; if after this he has cause for exultation, he is welcome.

He tells Congress that in "addition" to the loss in our carrying trade, "in some parts of Europe monopolizing discriminations" prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels. Now, pray, what information is contained in this paragraph? What part of Europe exercises this power, and what "duties" are comprehended in the tale of woe? How can Congress act upon so vague an assertion? He tells them, nevertheless, "that it is hoped friendly discussions," will remove the evil, and in the same breath, invites them to decide "whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home." Had he ever considered the mercantile interest of this country but as injurious, he would readily have discovered that a candid and explicit statement of European restrictions ought to have accompanied his Message, and the "friendly discussions" of which he speaks, ought long since to have been referred to, and their effects known, before he invited Congress to resort to any measures. He should certainly have been explicit as to the "inequalities abroad," even though his extreme modesty and diffidence forbids his pointing out a remedy for the evil. It would serve as a guide to their deliberations, and enable them to act without infringing upon the economy of his time, by requiring information.

As to the fulsome panegyric attempted upon the conduct of the British parliament, which he says shews a "spirit of justice and friendly accommodation," and all the satisfaction he pretends to feel on the occasion, I leave to the belief of those who have no doubts of his sincerity. The slight view of the subject in relation to the conduct of Spain, is a compleat offset to the above. Having said something, as he supposes, handsome about the British, it could not be expected that the next sentence should be hostile to Spain. Not a word about the shutting the port of New Orleans, and the obstructions to commerce in the Mississippi; although some weeks ago, Smith announced as next to official, that the government had taken measures for obtaining an explanation of the Spanish breach of treaty, & that he had no doubt of a satisfactory and beneficial conclusion.

A VIRGINIAN.
(To be continued.)

From the New York Gazette.

IMPORTANT.

To the politeness of Mr. Ross, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Olivia, from Cape Francois, we are indebted for the following interesting news from that quarter.

That all the ports on the north side of the Island, except the Cape, had been evacuated by the French troops, and that all the ports on the west side, except Port au Prince and St. Mark, had also been evacuated, most of the French troops being concentrated at the Cape.

That the Cape was attacked by the

Brigades on the 14th, and again on the 25th of October, when they took possession of all the outer fortis, and it was supposed would finally succeed in reconquering the Island.

That General Desfosses was killed in the attack on St. Marks, and that all the other Black generals had gone over, and joined the Brigades.

That on the 3d of Nov. General Le Clerc breathed his last—the next day his body was embalmed, and put on board the Swiftsure, of 74 guns; and on the 9th, sailed for France, under a most tremendous discharge of cannon from the ships of war in port, consisting of two 80 gun ships, two 74's, three frigates, two corvettes, and several others.

That General Rochembeau had succeeded Le Clerc; and, when the Oliver came out, saw a 74 beating up for the Cape having the successor of Gen. Le Clerc on board; and,

That from the 18th to the 30th of October, the french arising from the dead bodies in the harbour of the Cape was inconceivably great, there having been hundreds of Blacks destroyed by throwing them into the sea from board of vessels.

Here let the reader pause—and his imagination will not require the aid of description to give him an idea of the distressed situation of this ill-fated Island!

In addition to the above, we have been favoured with a list of vessels at Cape Francois, which will be found in our marine department. The Embargo, which had existed for a month, was taken off; but there was still a difficulty in getting away; and it was supposed the embargo would be renewed.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 14th Oct., says, "About a week ago, Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner, to which Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Adair, Gen. Fitzpatrick, and all the leaders of opposition at present resident in Paris, were invited. Cards of invitation were likewise sent to Mons. and Mad. Talleyrand, Gen. Durée and his lady, and to Gen. Andreoff, the new Ambassador from the French Republic to the British Court. Seven o'clock was the appointed hour for dinner, but not one of the French party had arrived at that hour. The company were kept waiting upwards of an hour, when none of the diplomatic guests making their appearance, they at length sat down to dinner; and it is an absolute fact, that the evening passed, not only without the French gentlemen joining them, but even without their giving themselves the trouble to send an apology for the disappointment."

Capt. Bassett, arrived at Newburyport, the 7th inst. from Surinam, relates, that on the 17th Oct. he was detained by his Britannic Majesty's brig Guchapin, Capt. M'Kenzie, in consequence of his having on board the produce of the colony, and was obliged to depart with a part of his cargo, for Marigalante to seek redress; on his arrival there he was told by the Commissary, it was not possible for him to obtain it there, and was ordered by him to get under way immediately, or they would fire on him from the fort. He accordingly did, and proceeded to Baffin's Road, where he was informed by the Commodore, who had arrived only two days before him, that the articles he had on board were contraband, and that he would not allow him to go on shore, but ordered him to depart immediately, which he did.

[OFFICIAL.]

His Catholic Majesty's Consul General, Chevalier de Beranda, received a few days ago official information from the Gov. of St. Domingo, that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels—at the same time permitting the Citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms, agreeable to the Royal Order of the 9th June, 1793.

Per Order, JUAN STROUGHTON,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1802.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next at 3 o'clock, will be sold on Mifflin's Wharf,

TWELVE PIPES OF

FRENCH BRANDY,

Of a very superior quality, on credit.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 18.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Of a superior quality, manufactured particularly for family use, for sale by

JANNEY & PATON.

Dec. 18.

A Meeting of those Gentlemen who wish to become Subscribers to the Dancing Assembly this Season, is requested this Evening, at Gadfly's Hotel, at 7 o'clock.

Dec. 18.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be sold, at the Vinaud's store, on a long credit for approved Negotiable Notes,

2 boxes Half Thicks, of different colours,

2 do. blue Drifts,

3 do. Negro Cottons, with a general Assortment of HARDWARE, &c. &c.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 18.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The Schoop

G E N E T T,

Henry Coote, master

She will sail as soon as the weather will permit. For Freight or Passage apply to

AMBROSE VASSE,

The Captain on board.

Dec. 18.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18.

W. M. HARTSHORNE,
Has for Sale at his store on Col. Hoar's

Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Madeira Wine, four years old,

1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter

1000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, first quality,

15 Tons Swedish Bar Iron, fine drawn,

18 Tons Philad. do.

Fifth quality Brown Sugar by the hogshead and barrel,

Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hogshead and barrel, part in loaves not more than 6 lbs. each,

Plaster of Paris by the ton or bushel,

Tobacco in kegs,

A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,

Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Washington Streets.

Also, for Sale,

A three story Brick House, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good stand for business.

Wanted,
Two or three JOURNEY MEN COOPERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given at his mill.

Dec. 18.

ADAM LYNN
Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy
GOODS, of a superior quality, and of
the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epaulets; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and

gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24.

dr300.

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM,

Within seven miles of Alexandria, in a high state of improvement, both as to cultivation and buildings. Also, that valuable corner Lot on which the Long Ordinary stood, and all the real estate in Alexandria, the property of Henry McCue.

CLEON MOORE.

Dec. 2.

eof

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any claims on FOSTER and MAT, or the Subscriber, are requested to make them known immediately; and those who are indebted will please to calculate on being called upon in a few days.

JOHN FOSTER.

Dec. 2.

60126

SAMUEL BISHOP, BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

Take Notice,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Continued Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumption.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with forens and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree, that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lying, in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Seminal weakness, Fluoribus, (or whites) Barrenness, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could recover, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
With county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obtrusive disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c. P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath at solemnly, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was to severe affliction with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, with a consequence of a severe colic after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy prospectio of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Swear and subscribe before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Franklin, his County.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, i.e. commony composed of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders, they are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; seventh and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round, the Ascariads, or small round worm, the Cucurbitans, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irrregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard stool—Pains and sicknesses at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with twitches of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excellent thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his ordinary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waded rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.

Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLISTER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My oldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance of appearance a mere mucous, but upon close inspection quite replete

with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine, a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLISTER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scabs, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, infensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which tended to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weaknes or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dulness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for theITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual convulsions—fickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw Leesburg.

Potomac Brewery.

BILLINGTON & CRUSE,

Have commenced Brewing, and have

now ready for Sale,

Table Beer, at 4 dols. per barrel,
Draught Beer 6 do. do.

And in a few days will have fine pale Ale for private families, at 7 dollars per barrel, and a steady supply through the season.

Yeast every day.

N. B. Grains for sale on Tuesdays and Fridays.

We want to purchase a good

D R A Y H O R S E.

Nov. 16.

form

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against FIRE on BUILDINGS in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual General Meeting, to be held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the third of January next.

Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature, representing their respective counties or districts.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 17th, 1802.

WITH great satisfaction I can inform the public at large and the members of this necessary, useful and philanthropic society in particular, that it is in a flourishing situation; it increases rapidly. Since the first of January last it has augmented for upwards of fourteen hundred thousand dollars; so that there are actually declared for, five millions four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars in real property; for by insuring houses they become real property, which otherwise they are not.

The losses paid during this year amount to 1000 dollars, 25 cents; then when the loss is divided among the aforesaid sum, each hundred dollars has only to contribute one and three quarter cents; and if the enormous loss of one hundred thousand dollars was to happen, which never has been the case yet, it will only be eleven shillings for each hundred dollars. Who would not contribute that to aid so many unfortunate fellow-citizens to rebuild their houses? And the more so, when by that contribution, they insure at the same time their own property.

As the insurance increases so fast we come daily higher to that desirable end to a General Insurance; when as we have I believe upwards of four hundred thousand houses in this state, the contribution it generally would hardly be more than ten cents for each house per annum; when, for each house ten cents are contributed, it would in the state raise a sum from forty to fifty thousand dollars, which will pay on an average for about one hundred houses. It is well known that never so many burn every year; I believe they do not average thirty houses per annum.

As the state legislature meets on the 6th of next month, those who wish to pay their premiums may have a good opportunity to send their money to the Cashier General, to whom the money must be paid and no body else.

W. F. AST.

Principal Agent, M. I. C.

Richmond, Nov. 17, 1802. (Dec. 1,

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ADVERTISEMENT.

MY Son HENRY MOORE & myself had agreed, before he left this, that I should keep up the BROKER'S BUSINESS he had been engaged in, during his residence in Kentucky, and be particularly attentive to LAND TRANSACTIONS, which might produce me some profit here, and be of service to him there. As he has made a settlement in that country, I take this method of informing the public, that I will undertake to buy and sell LANDS, and negotiate in any other way for them, and that I will also attend to any other business commonly done in the Line of a Broker.

I am empowered to sell several valuable Lots in different parts of the Town of Alexandria; some well situated for business; one adjoining the Bank, 24 feet front on the nor. side of Cameron street, and 123 feet five inches deep. This Lot will either be sold for Cash or exchanged for Lands adjoining the town.

CLEON MOORE.

Nov. 26.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.